

## TO REOPEN WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

### Annual Meeting of Inter-Island System.

(From Thursday's daily.)

WIRELESS telegraph affairs in Hawaii were thoroughly discussed at the annual meeting of the shareholders and directors of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, held yesterday afternoon in the office of F. J. Cross, Stangenwald building, and if certain negotiations which are now pending are successful, a local financial house will place funds in the hands of the directors with which to re-open the system, which has been closed since November last. It was stated by Manager Cross in his verbal report of the condition of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company that Marconi had broken his contract with the local company by not furnishing it with duplicating mechanism and necessary materials to rehabilitate the poles at the various stations, and this fact caused the company to suspend its operations. Mr. Cross also stated that while on a business trip to the mainland he had secured tubes for the poles and had arranged to rearrange the system when it was found necessary from lack of funds to shut down. The salaries of the operators were in arrears, certain members of the directorate had given notes to the banks for the payment of back salaries, and had done everything in their individual capacities to keep the system in operation, but all to no purpose. The stockholders who failed to pay their assessments and still refuse to do so are blamed for the failure of the company to keep its plant in operation, and their utter refusal to pay the assessments has reduced the company to a bank account of \$3, and even this has been garnished.

There were some among the directors who had at previous times voiced their doubts as to the system proving successful. At yesterday's meeting, however, even these men expressed their absolute faith in the value of the wireless telegraph system from a broad commercial standpoint, and said they were willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist in bringing about negotiations which would put the company again on its feet. All that was needed at present was enough money to guarantee the salaries of the operators for the various island stations, fit in the new tubes and replenish the batteries. This done, the messages could be sent as well as when the system was at its best. It developed during the meeting that the tubes had become non-sensitive, and would not respond to a wave. When Manager Cross was in need of new supplies, the rupture ensued between the company and Marconi, and the system then became practically useless. Since November nothing has been done in the way of transmitting messages.

Those present at the meeting were Manager and President F. J. Cross, Secretary W. R. Farrington, Treasurer C. J. Hutchins, R. C. Brown, J. H. Fisher, Robert Catton, and W. H. Hoogs. There were 1071 shares out of 2000 represented. Treasurer Hutchins made a verbal report saying there was \$3 in the bank, which had been garnished. There was an indebtedness of \$9,000. Robert Catton being the principal creditor. There was \$10,000 in assessments unpaid which could not be brought in, none of the shareholders evincing disposition to yield up a cent of what was due. Even those who had continually paid their assessments had now joined the others.

Manager Cross said that after the system opened on March 2, 1901, and for three months afterward, it did not pay expenses or interest, largely owing to the inefficiency of the operators. At the end of that time the system was working satisfactorily. About that time Marconi demanded the balance of the claim due him, which not being forthcoming, he refused to supply any more material; consequently the tubes began to play out, and the manager not being able to get any more, the system began to work poorly, until on November 25 they shut down entirely, no messages getting through after that date. Mr. Cross left for the States in September, his object being to get new tubes, so that he could make the repairs himself. He returned with some of the material and he has made tubes which work satisfactorily, but now there is no money to install the operators again. When the tubes were sent to the stations, the batteries were then found to be very weak. Treasurer Hutchins procured new batteries here and forwarded them, but many are still on the landing docks on the various islands, there being no money to move them to the stations. There is no fault in the system, which has been demonstrated to work as promised, but the company has been operating on short capital owing to the stockholders having failed to pay in their assessments.

Mr. Cross said he would turn back his promoter's stock in order that paid-up stock could be given to the stockholders for what they had paid in, and he suggested that the proposition mentioned at a former directors' meeting, that the capital be reduced from \$100,000 to \$20,000, be adopted.

W. H. Hoogs favored the reduction of the capital. He said there had been too many "peanut stockholders" in the com-

## VAGRANT HONOLULU.



Plenty of Tramps Why Not Put Them on Street Work?

## Senator A. Russel Holds Two Jobs.

pany when it started, and these had only blocked the successful operation of the system, as they failed and positively refused to meet the assessment agreed upon. The same had been true in the case of the Nahuku plantation. He thought if men of financial standing could be brought into touch with the affairs of the company, the outlook would be bright. He had faith in the entire proposition, and wanted to see the system once more operating.

It was stated that the system had cost \$20,000, and there were now \$9,000 to be considered. On the new basis of reducing the capitalization, issuing paid-up stock to the assessable stockholders, and marketing the remaining stock, there would be a surplus after paying the debts, which would give the company a financial footing.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, F. J. Cross; vice president W. W. Hall; secretary, W. R. Farrington; treasurer, Clinton J. Hutchins; auditor, R. C. Brown; J. H. Fisher, Robert Catton, and W. H. Hoogs. There were 1071 shares out of 2000 represented.

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The Senator from Hawaii objects to the new appointment, however, and refuses to give up the registration books or turn over the drugs. Dr. Reid is in communication to the Board of Health, says:

"Under another cover I send you my report for the month of December. After I received my appointment to the Olaa district I telephoned to Dr. Russel, and asked him where I could find the registration books, also what drugs he had, etc. Dr. Russel told me that he had the registration books, but declined to turn them over or receive a portion of the salary which went to me, claiming that the Board of Health had no business to appoint me while Mr. Blake held a commission for the district. I have made regular trips to Olaa, and have taken my drugs from Hilo. I find the district very easy to handle, owing to the numerous telephones throughout. You will find my report for the balance of the month of December very incomplete, not having been in the district long enough to answer many of the questions."

SENATOR RUSSEL EXCPTS.

Dr. Russel writes a lengthy letter to the board in which he says:

"Since, according to section 16 of the organic act, I have no right to hold any commissions, I beg to return yours for cancellation. At the same time I call your attention to section 11 of the instructions to government physicians, according to which Dr. Charles Blake, having furnished a substitute, continues during his absence to remain the only commissioned agent of the Board of Health in this Olaa district. Therefore, no other commissions can be issued as long as the term of his leave does not expire, and as long as he does not tender his resignation or was not removed by your honorable board for cause. Therefore, as well as for the reason that the appropriation for the

stop, and looked around to see what kind of a gun was leveled at him. What he saw was a pajama-clad man just emerging from a knotty mass of mosquito netting, and no revolver in sight. The burglar gave utterance to a grunt, and without dropping the bundle, as Mr. Bon expected and hoped he would do, he tripped lightly down the steps and passed quickly out of the yard by the front gate. When the astonished bank clerk made an inventory of the suit he had worn that evening had disappeared, with the exception of the belt.

"I had a splendid view of the fellow's back, but I don't think I can identify

government physician for Olaa, like all others, is made on condition that government physicians should have their service in their respective districts. I believe that the commission issued to Dr. Reid is not valid, being unable to reside in the districts. I also beg to enclose a written authorization to me from Dr. Charles Blake to act in his stead, equivalent to a power of attorney. While section 16 of the organic act forbids my holding any commission, it does not in any way interfere with my civil right to act as a substitute to anybody under proper authorization, nor with the right to practice medicine granted to me by license and involving the right of consulting, assisting or substituting any colleague in his professional duties. Neither does it forbid me under proper authorization to draw Dr. Blake's salary for him and in his name. No new commissions, permanent or temporary, need to be issued; an acquiescence with the substance furnished is all that is necessary.

As a matter of fact, neither Dr. Blake or myself would object to pass the substitution to any regular practitioner residing in Olaa, should they be available. Unfortunately, besides Kahuna, Christian Scientists, and those practicing homeopathy, there are no others. We regret the liberality of the examining board issuing licenses to such persons, thus encouraging superstition and deceit at public expense and preventing the coming and settling of a regular practitioner in the district. Such were Dr. Blake's grounds when he requested me to act in his stead, and my reasons for accepting it. As a representative I take this opportunity to express in the name of the people of this district my protest against such a policy of the board of examiners, as well as against any appointments by your honorable board of persons who have their residence elsewhere.

I will consider it a favor if the board

pleases to mail the copy of this communication to the Auditor General, Attorney General, and the Board of Medical Examiners. Very respectfully,

NICHOLAS RUSSEL, M.D.

The board decided to take no action

further than to forward to Dr. Reid

the registration blanks and other pa-

pers. Dr. Russel will be allowed to

continue as Dr. Blake's substitute, but

the salary of the office will go to Dr.

Reid.

him by that," said Mr. Bon yesterday to a reporter. "He was not a large

man, and may have been a Porto Ri-

can, but I can't say as to that. I am

sorry that he did not take that belt

along, as it properly belongs to the

man, but he so generously availed himself

of it. I was about to send this adver-

tisement to the Advertiser, as the belt

only goes with that one suit."

WANTED—WHEN the gentleman who

had another gentleman in a front

room of residence on Pensacola

street, at midnight, January 15, please

call again, as he forgot the belt

which belongs to the suit that he

removed, and pay for this advertisement.

"I am under the impression that the door which I found open was locked. All the man had to do was to insert his fingers through the lattice work and release the latch. He must have entered while an electric car was coming down the street, as that would make noise enough to drown out all other sounds. In leaving the room he evidently struck a chair, and that awoke me. I did not have a revolver when I called out to him to stop, but I expected he would drop the bundle. I miscalculated the strength of the string which held up the mosquito netting, as it came down in a heap about me, and that gave the burglar a chance to get away."

## MASKED ROBBER CHASED CHEEK

M. A. Cheek, of the Bank of Hawaii, reported to the police yesterday that early yesterday morning he had been chased by a burglar, who threatened him with a dirk.

Mr. Cheek, who lives at the corner of Spencer and Magazine streets, says that about 3 o'clock while in bed, he heard a strange noise in the parlor. He got up and investigated, and found a man in the room. The robber, who was masked, drew a dirk and rushed at Cheek. Cheek fled, and the burglar pursued. When the lana was reached the burglar turned and ran into the front yard.

After a while Cheek went to look for the man, who jumped from behind a hedge, where he was hiding and chased him back into the house. Then he made good his escape.

Last night Mr. Cheek reported to the police that two men had been seen by himself and a friend prowling about a neighbor's garden after dark. Officers were dispatched to the scene, but saw nothing suspicious in the vicinity of Mr. Cheek's residence.

## More Warehouses Room.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company contemplated erecting a two-story building over a part of their wharf, which is now undergoing repairs. This building will be used for a warehouse in order to give the company better facilities for handling freight as soon as it is ready for shipment. By this means it is hoped that the present congestion of traffic at the foot of Fort street will be prevented. It is said that the warehouse will be large enough to accommodate all the freight that is offered the company for shipment. The idea will be to send the freight to the warehouse any time during the week. It will be stored there and then transferred to the vessel by means of chutes.

## A Cold Burglary.

George Farn, who lives in Kailhi, had a visit from a burglar, who entered his house at Kailhi Thursday night and robbed his refrigerator of a quantity of butter, etc.

All territorial offices and courts will close today, it being a legal holiday.

## HAWAIIANS TO FIGHT ORIENTALS

### Longshoremen in Union for Work.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Hawaiian stevedores formed the Longshoremen's Union at the drill shed last evening after a meeting which lasted for several hours, starting late, owing to the fact that there were several company meetings on and the men in them wished to take part in the meeting. The gathering was the second one which had been held, and it was for the purpose of making the temporary organization permanent that the forces gathered last evening.

For an hour and a half before the meeting was called to order there was a busy crowd about the table signing the rolls of the organization, and when the meeting was under way it was found that at one time there were voting 130 men. After the long wait there had been several desertions, as there were no arrangements as to seating, and the men were tired. Finally Chairman Kaeo called the meeting to order, and the business of the evening was taken up. Paul Hipia led in prayer, and it was decided that the meeting should at once proceed to the election of officers. On motion of Holl, it was decided that the officers should be a president, vice-president, secretary and assistant secretary, treasurer and assistant, and executive officer and assistant.

The election proceeded with H. J. Mossman and D. K. Kaeo as the candidates. The vote was taken by a show of hands, which was decidedly unsatisfactory, the result being that Kaeo received fifty-one and Mossman forty-one. For vice-president William Olipau had sixty-one votes on the same method, but when this point had been reached there was such a show of dissatisfaction on the part of the members that the chair held that there should be voting by ballot and declared off all the previous voting. The ballots were prepared and upon the count being made the result showed a tie between the candidates for the presidency, each getting sixty-five votes. Upon this showing Mossman retired in favor of Kaeo, and the election proceeded. William Olipau was chosen vice-president, Fred Kauwai secretary, John Wise assistant secretary, Nika treasurer, all the latter being selected unanimously.

As soon as the elections were over Mossman argued that the next step should be the selection of a committee of seven for the purpose of framing a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization. He said that this action was necessary owing to the fact that it would take some time to get the proper kind of by-laws, as it would be wise to look into the charters of other societies. This was acceptable to the members of the union, and the chairman was authorized to make the selections. He named the following: J. K. Mossman, chairman; Capt. Holl, John Wise, Paul Hipia, Fred Kauwai, W. Olipau and Capt. Na-nao Hipia.

This completed the work of the evening, and it was announced that the committee would meet for work at the Pacific Mail dock on Saturday at noon and that there would be another meeting of the union at the drill shed on next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

It is understood to be the intention of the Longshoremen to organize as tightly as possible for the purpose of getting into shape to make a fight against the presence on the front of Oriental and other cheap labor. It is not the intention to get into a national organization, but the union will join the Trades and Labor Council. Many of the members expressed their desire to follow the lines laid down in the Advertiser as being those on which the labor men of the city are to fight against the presence of the Orientals away from the plantations.

## Frederick Warde Coming

W. W. Randall, business manager for Frederick Warde, announces that a Shakespearean season will be presented in Honolulu by Mr. Warde and his full company from May 5th to the 20th, at the Opera House. Full scenic productions will be given, and the repertoire includes one or two of the plays especially written for Mr. Warde.

## A Farming Newspaper.

The Star says on what purports to be excellent authority, that the Republican will cease its issue on the last day of the month. The Robt. Givens Company will continue its job business and may publish a Sunday paper or some other weekly publication. It is represented that Judge Humphreys, having paid in \$1000 per month deficit as long or longer than he can afford to, has concluded to call the paper off unless the other stockholders will assume the burden. This they will not do.

All territorial offices and courts will close today, it being a legal holiday.



# NATIONAL BANK OF HAWAII

## Old Directorate Retained in Office.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

I WISH to enter my protest against the legality of each and every step of the proceedings of this meeting, which I claim are arbitrary, illegal and unauthorized by law. The conduct of the chairman is an attempt to prevent certain stockholders abroad, whom I represent, from having any representation at this annual meeting and to deprive them of their rights. I give notice now that this meeting will be declared illegal as soon as I can take the necessary steps to do so."

The filing of this protest at the close of the meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Hawaii yesterday afternoon, by Col. G. Macfarlane, who came to Honolulu as the representative of the mainland stockholders of the institution, foreshadowed the steps which will follow the meeting, at which President Cecil Brown ruled that the old board was re-elected by a vote of 2688 shares. There was some little friction between the President and the representative of the Anglo-California bank, the parent institution, and the ruling out of all mainland proxies practically left the meeting without a quorum of shares voting.

The action, however, will not have any ill effect upon several matters pending, one of them being the floating of the Kona Sugar Company bonds. Col. Macfarlane said last evening that despite the fact that the San Francisco stockholders had been deprived of their votes, he had stated to the people in the savings institution, which is allied to the other bank, that if the proposal of the Kona Company was reduced to a banking proposition he would authorize the drawing upon San Francisco for the cash necessary to carry on the business. The meeting was held in the directors' room of the institution. The contest for the supremacy between Cecil Brown and Col. George W. Macfarlane commenced from the moment that the President opened the meeting, the President ruling out the proxies of Col. Macfarlane as each was presented, as not having been stamped with revenue stamps as required by law. Cecil Brown sprung his action when Col. Macfarlane presented the proxy of Aileen Macfarlane, as her natural guardian. Brown, who presided at the meeting, promptly ruled the proxy out as he stated that Col. Macfarlane was not her guardian by order of court. This action of the President indicated how the balance of the meeting would go, and succeeding events at the meeting showed that this was true.

The result of the afternoon's proceedings was that the old Board of Directors was re-elected as follows: Cecil Brown, August Dreier, Mark Robinson, Gilbert J. Waller and James F. Morgan.

The directors will elect the officers of the bank, these being the President, Vice-President and cashier.

Col. Macfarlane at the close of the meeting filed with the cashier a protest against the proceedings, claiming that they were arbitrary and illegal, after which the directors adjourned their meeting.

There was ginger in the meeting from start to finish, and, although the meeting resolved itself into an executive session upon the motion of A. S. Humphreys, representing the interests of Mrs. Julia Afong, the proceedings up to the passing of that motion, were of a public nature.

Those present were Cecil Brown, President; Mark Robinson, Vice-President; W. G. Cooper, cashier; Frank Hustace, Fred Lewis, Harry Armitage, Judges of election; August Dreier, E. I. Spaulding, Judge Humphreys, Gilbert J. Waller, L. C. Ables, J. O. Carter, E. A. Wodehouse, Fred Whitney, L. L. McCandless, C. L. Rhodes, W. M. Grabin, E. A. Wodehouse, G. L. Bigelow, Fred Wundenburg.

The statistics of votes present, cast and ruled out of the contest by the President, as follows:

2686 Legal votes cast	2292 Ruled out, not being stamped as required by law
107 Shares not represented by the owners	500 Shares owned by the Campbell Estate not voted because ruled out by the president as the trustee could not agree
500 Shares owned by Col. Macfarlane not voted	5000 Shares, representing the capital stock of the Bank

When the meeting opened Cecil Brown held proxies representing a total of 2105 shares out of the total of 5000, not including the 500 shares of the Campbell Estate, of which he is one of the trustees, the other two being J. O. Carter, and Mrs. Samuel Parker (formerly Mrs. Abigail Campbell). Mr. Brown practically represented all of the Hawaiian stockholders with the exception of sixty-seven belonging to Mrs. Julia Afong, represented by Judge Humphreys. Taking out Mr. Brown's 2105 votes left a total of 2895. In the field against him end of the eight Eliminating the 500 votes of the Campbell Estate from the balance, left a total still opposed to the Brown interests of 2295. As the President ruled 2292 votes out of the contest, nullifying their force, there were but 60 votes opposed to him, not computing the Campbell or Afong shares.

Cecil Brown opened the meeting at 3 o'clock, stating that it had been called according to the by-laws. He requested Cashier Cooper to call the stock-

holders to see how the shares were represented.

Col. Macfarlane stated at that moment that as soon as this was done he would move an adjournment for thirty days.

The first name called was that of Aileen Macfarlane. Col. Macfarlane responded, holding a proxy in his hand, and saying that he was her natural guardian. Cecil Brown objected to the receipt of the vote on the ground that unless he was the guardian appointed by the court he could not represent the person mentioned. Col. Macfarlane stated he would simply file the proxy leaving the matter to the stockholders to decide upon the merits of his representation of the shares in question. Mr. Brown promptly replied: "I rule it out. As the presiding officer at this meeting I rule it out. You will please disregard that vote, Mr. Cashier."

To another holding of Col. Macfarlane shares the proxy for which was held by Col. Macfarlane, Mr. Brown said he would like to have all proxies filed with the cashier. He ruled that otherwise they would not be received. Col. Macfarlane asked whether it was not customary to file them with the Secretary, instead of the cashier. Mr. Brown stated that the National Bank of Hawaii had no Secretary, the cashier acting in that capacity. Col. Macfarlane then filed the proxies with Mr. Cooper. Mr. Brown thereupon ruled them out because they had not been stamped as required by the Internal Revenue Department, and would not be acted upon. Col. Macfarlane offered the proxy for H. F. Allen, and it met the same fate.

Judge Humphreys, noting the absence of a Republican reporter, then moved that the members of the press be excluded from the meeting, as he did not think it right to have discussion which might affect the financial standing of the institution made public. Col. Macfarlane seconded the motion. Mr. Brown stated that one of the reporters present was a stockholder. Judge Humphreys withdrew his request in so far as it affected this newspaperman, but asked that it apply to the remaining member of the fraternity. The request was acceded to and the non-stockholding newspaperman retired.

Following this episode the fight was waged on the question of whether or not the 500 shares of the Campbell Estate could be voted. Col. Macfarlane stated that Mrs. Samuel Parker (formerly Mrs. Abigail Campbell) letter asking for an adjournment for thirty days. Cecil Brown, as one of the trustees, opposed the introduction of the letter, saying that he knew the signature of Mrs. Abigail Campbell, and not that of Mrs. Samuel Parker. It was also brought to light that in voting bank stock in a national bank all the trustees had to vote the stock. Mr. Brown ruled that J. O. Carter, one of the trustees, could not vote the stock, making a disagreement at once. The result was that the Campbell Estate stock was tied up. Col. Macfarlane objected and was given an opportunity to file his protest in writing with the directors.

After the reading of the minutes of the former meeting, Mr. Brown presented a report of the business done by the National Bank of Hawaii, as follows:

### CECIL BROWN'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of The First National Bank of Hawaii at Honolulu: Gentlemen—Under the provisions of the National Banking Act, all National Banks must hold their annual meetings in January of each year on the day specified in the Articles of Association, and almost every National Bank in its Articles of Association has fixed upon the second Tuesday of January as that day, and hence our meeting. Although this institution has been doing business for but fifteen months, this will be our second meeting, the first covering the period from October, 1900, to January 1st, 1901, and the present from January 1st, 1901, to December 31, 1901.

Since our last meeting the Board of Directors concluded to change the place of business of the institution, the old quarters becoming too small and cramped by reason of increasing business and the need of more help, and made arrangements for the present quarters with the McIntyre Building Co. Ltd. for a term of ten years at a yearly rental of \$500 a month.

The First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited, has its place of business on Fort street in a part of the premises leased to us, thus reducing our rent by \$100 a month.

The removal from the old to the new quarters has entailed an expense of

over \$7,000 for fixtures, etc., actually needed, and we have today the finest banking offices in the Territory. These fixtures will be carried on the books as an asset and be gradually written off. The business since the last meeting of stockholders has greatly increased, and we feel perfectly justified from that fact in making the move we have done, and in making the expenditures caused by such removal, and also feel sure that the future business of the institution will justify this action.

The gross profits for the year have been \$3,984.35, and the expenses \$25,989.31, loss of currency per "Rio de Janeiro" \$802, premium written off U. S. bonds \$201.12, leaving a net profit for the year's business of \$47,281.82, out of which has been paid a dividend of five per cent per annum paid semi-annually. The sum of \$20,000 has been carried to surplus account, and the balance of \$225.83 to Profit and Loss account. Mr. W. G. Cooper, the cashier, has prepared a balance sheet, copies of which are to be distributed amongst you.

The Judges of Election for this meeting who are to superintend the election of Directors are Messrs. H. F. Lewis, Frank Hustace, Fred Lewis, Harry Armitage. The present Board of Directors consists of Messrs. M. P. Robinson, G. J. Waller, J. L. McCandless, August Dreier and Cecil Brown, who are all eligible for re-election, and ask for a re-election to your hands. In this connection the writer deems it proper and necessary in his own behalf to make a statement as to what were and may be now the intentions of the correspondents of the bank in San Francisco in relation to the office of president. Their intention accidentally became known to the present incumbent, and had it not been that a mistake was made by them to the date of the annual meeting, in all probability this intention would have been carried through, and that without a majority of the stockholders being aware or cognizant of what was intended. The following is what was intended as learned from outsiders, i. e., not the correspondents. It was the intention to name a Board of Directors, leaving the present incumbent out. The president of the bank must be a director, and is elected to that position by the directors, the

## THE STARTLING RESULTS OF A TOUR BEHIND OAHU JAIL

ENCHED upon the steps of the church whose presence once served to secure legal action, which resulted in the cleansing of the moral atmosphere of the district beyond the prison walls, Porto Ricans might make night hideous with ribald song and sounding oaths. Where once the stockade of a yoshiwara hid from the eyes of the passer the enormities within, now fronting its darkened windows there dance mightily a troupe of new comers whose conduct is such an offense to decency that it is well that the road to civility is not one which is travelled with frequency by the good citizen.

Where once resided the hundreds of Japanese women, confined within walls and never showing themselves upon the streets, now stand a gloomy pile, stockade torn down and houses dark, save for the room of the care-taker. It is not within the same walls that the new pest of the district of moral and physical odors finds home. The women whose brazen conduct defiles the night and makes it impossible for one to ride through the district in peace during that time, are housed elsewhere. All along the road down to the very loop, there are small houses where reside the Japanese who formerly lived within the walls. Some of these are mighty abodes with light, while all along the way there are women standing to catch the attention of the traveller. But these are not more than a small portion of the hundreds who formerly lived in the district. The larger part of the hordes spend the day in the squalor of the shacks, but as the sun goes down they take to hacks and spread themselves over the districts which are known as the finest residence sections of the city. Hardly a soda water shop but holds its quota, but the district which once knew them has been given over to the darker skinned mestizos, the unclean beauties of the Atlantic Islands.

In spite of the closing of the hundreds of apartments of the old yoshiwara the influx of the Porto Ricans has not filled the accommodations of the district. Very largely these new tenants have found their homes in the opposition stockade, which was erected there while the district was in the height of its prosperity. The Honolulu Investment Company at that time had a request from a Japanese speculator to put up for him a row of buildings, back from the main road in the district agreeing to pay a stated rental for the outfit, if put up on his plan. The investment was quite a good one, and the buildings in three rows went up, and were put to the use for which they, the same district.

They are still there. They make the night hideous along the main road and then disappear into their burrows in the Investment Company's block. They have no other excuse for their existence. Their ways are known and the officials of the company are cognizant of the uses to which their property is put. In fact, Secretary Emmett May of the Honolulu Investment Company said yesterday that only a few days ago he had to go to the block and settle a difference between the block and the inmates of the block, by telling the Japanese to throw them out of the house. But he said that the owners of the block were not doing anything more than others who own property in the same district.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

FRIDAY JANUARY 17

Every Asiatic in a trade or clerkship deprives Hawaii of the help of one white man in making this Territory American.

The burglar alarm has never been a thrill of Honolulu house-furnishing, but the chances are that there will soon be a market for it.

Historian Macay being out of a job, it is up to Admiral Sampson to do something for him out of that fortune in shore-leave prize money.

A public banking battle is a novelty in Hawaii, but as time goes on our insular peace finds it more and more difficult to escape unexpected jolts.

Local interest in Marconi's long-distance scheme will be increased by the news that he proposes to send messages 3000 miles for one cent a word.

Good for Judge Wilcox. Yesterday he gave six Porto Rican vags three months apiece. This is a good beginning towards some needed severity.

The Missouri W. C. T. U protested against baptizing with wine the new battleship named after that State. This is a queer wrinkle of reform. If the bottle was not smashed on the bow of the new ship somebody would have drunk its contents. Which course should temperance reformers prefer?

The temperance people, by starting to agitate, are doing the best possible service to their cause. No reform can be made unless the people are first aroused to the need of it. A fight against Tammany in New York begins at least three years before election day. To postpone it until the polls are open would be to ordain defeat. Here in Hawaii not too much time can be given to any campaign of moral education.

The new direct line to the Philippines, the vessels of which are expected to start in the early summer, will keep up Honolulu's present quota of mail service and perhaps improve upon it. As the ships will not take soldier passengers, other vessels, under private contract, must be requisitioned. So, on the whole, Honolulu, which is likely to be a port of call, may be served better than it is under the transport system.

Mr. Bryan has cleaned up a profit of \$40,000 from the first year of the Commissary. He would have only got \$10,000 more cash income by being President. Such a shooting is unusual in the national industry of starting papers, but Mr. Bryan is an unusual man. The sum named is larger, in all probability, than the net returns to Horace Greeley of any ten years' service on the New York Tribune. Greeley was nearly a bankrupt when he died, but Bryan bids fairly to round out his journalistic career as a plutocrat.

The Rapid Transit line will soon be at Waikiki, arrangements having been made to push it right along. This service will be a great boon to residents and property-owners there, as the trams on the Waikiki line are particularly slow and filthy. We shall look for much development to follow the advent of the electric cars in Waikiki, as it seems probable that the owners of the valuable sea frontage between Diamond and Koko heads will eventually make it an object to the Rapid Transit Company to give them a regular service.

Instead of sending government seeds to the official bureaus of agriculture for distribution, Delegate Wilcox sends them to private parties. One of his Home Rule colleagues has an office stacked with packages of vegetable seeds which are likely to stay there until they rot. Flower seeds Wilcox sends to his wife, on the idea probably that public property in a private snap. This quality of public service along with his adoption of a California scheme to dump mainland lepers here and his choice of youth from Connecticut for an Annapolis cadetship shows that Wilcox has not even a primary understanding of his duties. It is no wonder that his influence in Congress is not to be compared with that of the chief doorkeeper.

The long captivity of Geronimo and his fellow Apaches is about to end. When this redoubtable chief surrendered to Lieut. Gatewood [last] command he was sent to Fort Marion, some 300 or 400 miles. For months he had been pursued by cattlemen in both sides of the Mexican line and it is known he had made a trail 3000 miles long, all the sturdy old warrior's way, through the Florida swamps of the brushy prairies.

A civilizing one although used as they were to the dry bearing out of their southwestern means, they were disengaged with the bumble heads of their peninsula home. But they were made to work and in time Geronimo as the head of his community became a Justice of the peace. Years later the tribal remnant was sent into the mid-West. The Indians wanted to return to Arizona, but the protests of people there and in the neighboring territory impelled the government to keep them where they were. However the present plan is to give them lands to severally and make them good farmers and stock-raisers.

## CUBAN SUGAR.

The more that is seen in Hawaii of the Spanish-negroid type of laborer or of the pure negro type, the less does it appear that Cuba, as a possible future competitor of our own in the American market, will achieve more than a fraction of its full productive capacity.

If Hawaii were compelled to depend upon the degenerate Porto Ricans or upon such blacks as were brought here from Tennessee, for the success of its sugar industry, it would soon feel like dropping sugar for good. For Cuba, however, there is no other recourse unless Asiatics can be induced to come in as laborers and take the chances of a row with the natives. People of the Porto Rican class, though more turbulent, form the entire labor supply of the great West Indian Island. That they are lazy, shiftless and of merely intermittent activity, is plain to those who know them and may be judged by others who have become familiar with their congeners, the Porto Ricans, the Filipinos and the Central Americans. Serious as our own labor problems have been, those of Cuba loom up in vastly greater magnitude, and they are of a nature to affect the use of any large blocks of American capital in that island.

As to whether Cuba can import Asiatic labor there are many elements of doubt. Should she try to deluge the land with Chinese, the organized labor of the United States would press Congress for legislation hostile to her sugar interests. The government of Japan does not care to send large numbers of its coolies into any American possession, present or prospective, and it prefers to keep such wayfarers as may go abroad in search of work on the shores of the Pacific, whence they can go home quickly and at comparatively small expense when needed for military purposes.

Even should such laborers be sought by Cuban planters, it is doubtful if the native island authorities in whom the political control of the land must reside, would be able to hold their ground against the protests of the Cuban peons. The latter do not care to work either steadily or well, but at times hunger compels them to earn wages and they do not want to see the way to a job blocked by alien labor. It would be to stake the political life of a Cuban President and Congress, to enter upon a course which the lowest class in the constituency would regard as an affront.

What we have to contemplate, therefore, is a Cuban sugar yield of no great volume per acre of land cultivated. As time goes on, there will be no marked diminution of the price of the commodity owing to Cuban competition. May not the supply have trouble in getting ahead of the growing and importunate demand.

## SHOULD ENFORCE THE LAW.

Crime is becoming too frequent in this city. Public opinion demands that something shall be done to suppress it. There are two ways. One is to increase the numbers and improve the efficiency of the police force. The other is to persuade the District Magistrate to be more severe in his sentences. The first plan would be expensive; the second only requires the Judge to do his duty without taking too much counsel from his natural kindness of heart. With vagrants swarming about and holding up happening and the devil to pay generally, it is time that this judicial kindness should be made to benefit the public rather than the criminal classes.

During December there were thirty-six arrests, twenty-two convictions in police court, mostly with light sentences, and twenty-eight discharges. All a vagrant needed to do to get off was to tell the Judge he had been looking for work and could not find it. This excuse in a place where the lack of labor has become a crisis is not worth the breath that utters it. There is work enough for all. Ten to one the vagrant who escapes on such a plea will go out of the courtroom fully intent upon tapping a till or holding up a hock.

The hour is at hand for straight, untempered justice. A vagrant is a vagrant in Hawaii any man who is in health can find work to do. As a vagrant he should be sent where he can be made to mend our badly made streets and acquire thereby a disposition to toll afterwards for his own advantage. Kindness is thrown away on him.

We think, furthermore, if the severe policy is taken, the attractions Hawaii now seems to have for bad men on the coast will be neutralized. Word seems to have reached the Barbary Coast of San Francisco that Hawaii is a soft thing.

## WASTED CHARITIES.

We trust that the local charities will take no notice of the appeals of Porto Rican vagrants for aid. If they do these people will not work and plenty more Porto Ricans will leave the cane fields to live on the bounty of our philanthropists.

If a Porto Rican wants work at good wages let him go to the plantations where he belongs. We say, because the fare of all the Porto Rican cane here was paid by our planters on the understanding that the people thus procured should labor in the fields. Many of them cheated their employers and came to town where they are not wanted. Nothing ought to be done by the charities to keep them here on the contrary, everything should be done both by the charities and the people to drive them away. The for is, our farther plan besides aid for the deserving poor, not for the lazy profligate.

No man has fled the wilkin with more noise during the past few years than Senator Russell, real name unknown. The burden of his lay has been the unfeeling greed of the sugarocracy to hold all the offices. Just here we find the Senator holding two which is contrary to law and refusing to give up either. This probably shows the effect of living in a place hemmed in by sugar cane. Imperceptibly but surely the noble reformer unselfish from birth has taken the hue of his surroundings and has become an off-shore octopus.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Springfield Republican does a public service by explaining in a matter-of-fact way, the nature of the wireless telegraph. It says that a certain kind of electricity tends to travel like waves made by dropping a stone in a pond—in all directions. But it travels farthest and with least resistance in those directions where it finds the best conductors for it. Some substances are better conductors than others. Glass and rubber are non-conductors, so-called, as you may see by looking at the rubber covering of wires on the street car system, or the glass insulators on a telegraph pole. Metal, such as iron, steel and copper, are first-class conductors, and that is why wire is used for telegraph and telephone and electric light purposes. Water and the earth are conductors of electricity, and so is the atmosphere. When Benjamin Franklin, by his famous experiment with the kite, proved that lightning is nothing but electricity, he also proved that the atmosphere is a conductor, for a bolt of lightning may travel many miles before striking the earth. More space, finally, is a conductor of electricity, as you can prove by passing a current through a vacuum.

As soon as one comprehends that electrical waves can move in space without the conventional wire conductors, it is evident that the question of telegraphy with wires or without wires must depend largely upon the transmitting and receiving apparatus. Wires hitherto have been used because, with the apparatus available for sending and receiving electric currents, they have afforded the best results; indeed, for considerable distances they afforded the only results that could be depended upon. Even with wire as a conductor, far more delicate receiving instruments have to be used on an Atlantic cable than on a circuit between Springfield and Buffalo. Now Marconi is by no means the first one to experiment with wireless telegraphy. Many men have been working at the problem for years. And essentially their problem had been to perfect apparatus at one end which would generate electric waves strong enough to travel long distances, with mere space as the conductor, and apparatus at the other end sensitive enough to receive and record those waves.

The transmitting and receiving apparatus thus far developed is complicated, and one needs some technical knowledge to understand it. You will reach much about Hertzian waves in this connection. Hertzian waves are waves of electricity. Hertz was a German professor, who died in 1894. He was the first man to prove by experiment that whenever in any circuit electro-magnetic changes are brought about, as when an induction coil is in action, the disturbances are transmitted in all directions, bringing about similar changes in neighboring conductors. His great work was to show that these disturbances are transmitted by means of vibrations of the luminiferous ether (which is assumed by physicists to fill all space), and also to show, the character, and measure the velocity of those waves. The wireless telegrapher, therefore, first generates Hertzian waves of electricity into space. Gen Greely, head of the United States army signal service, in describing the transmitter used by the signal corps in experiments, over two years ago, reported that he used a coil in oil, "energized by a three-quarter horse-power rotary transformer, furnishing 125 volts alternating potential, an arrangement making 'a very powerful and efficient source of Hertzian radiation.' Marconi used at that time a Ruhmkorff coil. According to present methods, the Hertzian waves are transmitted by the generator through a wire to the top of a high pole, and that is where the jumping-off place is.

From the top of the pole, the Hertzian waves are radiated out into space. About one-fifth of a horse-power is necessary to send them sixty miles at sea, and a 1000-mile range. It is said, ought not to require much more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  horse-power, provided the energy can be utilized. To send the waves across the Atlantic, the problem of transmission is a question of propelling force. The Hertzian waves follow the curvature of the earth.

Marconi improved the receiving apparatus by discovering, or inventing what is known as the 'decoherer,' which consists of a ball working on an arm attached to the armature of an electro-magnet in the circuit of the 'coherer,' or receiver. But that aside, enough has been said to show that this apparatus, both sending and receiving, is highly technical and difficult to be understood in detail by one who is no electrician, or has never witnessed experiments in wireless telegraphy. Suffice it to say that when Marconi the other day, in Newfoundland received the wireless message from the coast of England, he flew a kite in the air and from the kite was suspended a wire connecting with his receiving instrument. The Hertzian waves had passed over the ocean from the tall pole on the England coast and had struck the wire on the kite in Newfoundland. The electric vibrations were thus transmitted to Marconi's delicately adjusted receiver and read by him exactly as they had been sent across 1800 miles of ocean.

Marconi's system uses the atmosphere as a conductor. Nico Tenu is understood to be experimenting on a system that uses the earth as a conductor. It seems safe to predict that science will completely master the field of wireless communication through long distances before many years have passed. Evidently the experiments are only in the infancy of the art.

JANUARY 17TH

Nine years ago today the revolution which overthrew the royal government of Hawaii came and passed. The people of this place saw a kingdom at sunset and at sunset a land with an interim government the object of which was annexation to the United States. It was a fateful day, one productive of both good and ill, but mostly of good. There was not much use in trying to keep Hawaii independent, irrespective of the quarrel between the Queen and the Good Government party. It was enough to know that the trend of events in the world over was towards the absorption of small island states by great mainland powers. Given a

war on the Pacific and any first-class maritime power, in extremities for a belligerent, would not respect the integrity of Hawaii. Especially would that be true of a nation at war with the United States. Each power would try for the group, one or the other would succeed.

It is helplessness in the midst of a wide sea made annexation a process of destiny. Fortunately the group was absorbed in the end by a free State.

Union with the United States was postponed for five years, but the delay only emphasized the fact that separate existence could not be maintained.

The Japanese sent alleged free laborers and students here whose object was to secure the ballot on the same terms as other foreigners, and this, in the final analysis, meant an Asiatic Legislature and Executive. Annexation at whatever cost was better than that.

On the whole the results of the cessation of 1898 have been beneficial. Stable government has come; values have vastly increased; Honolulu has grown, and the Islands have absorbed millions of new capital. The incidental worries coming of the change are passing away. What new troubles we have are small beside the greater ones we have escaped.

And what a change politically! The incensed Royalists of nine years ago are now appealing to Washington to remove the old annexationists from power because they are not—as the Royalists declare—willing to "develop the Territory on American lines."

Fellow-citizens: Be careful that you don't shoot the milkman, the policeman or the boy who delivers papers before sunrise! Don't get so nervous as to open fire before you know you are doing your duty. A dark-lantern is a good thing to use before hot lead is sent flying.

We hope the Republicans of the big island will succeed in getting together on the question of a committee man to fill the vacancy which now exists. At this distance we cannot precisely tell what objections, if any, have been raised to Mr. Ridgway or to other men, but assuming that all are straight Republicans who do not undertake Home Rule politics, the choice of a member ought to be easy.

The great good that was done in 1898 by the Hawaiian handbook issued by Hon. Henry E. Cooper, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, justifies another and revised edition at public expense. The 1898 handbook had the effect of bringing agricultural colonists here and it was freely drawn upon by periodical writers. Private pamphlets of the kind are more or less under suspicion abroad, however accurate and otherwise valuable they may be, while the imprimatur of the government is taken as a guarantee that private land-sellers or other boomers had nothing to do with getting out the work.

LOCAL REVIVITIES.

The Chilian bark Alta is owned by Americans, but was built in Europe. She cannot, therefore, have an American registry.

Eight discharged artillerymen, and one soldier on three months' furlough, were passengers yesterday on the Alameda.

A. W. Pearson, manager of the Gazette Company, has gone to Hawaii for a few days. Secretary Crane is in charge during his absence.

Franz Bucholtz, of Germany, was made a citizen of the United States by Judge Estes yesterday. Mr. Bucholtz is the well known farmer of Hawaii.

Frank Moreno, the King street boot-blacker, has been robbed of his watch and chain, and a pocketbook, and suspected a Porto Rican lad whom he sheltered for a night.

A man was seen going home last night with a 22-calibre rifle on his shoulder. No concealed weapons, yet ready for the footpad. Up to the hour of going to press no casualties were reported.

A. C. Louisson has donated to the Agricultural Department a 100-pound bag of coffee grown on his Hamakua plantation, which Jared Smith will forward to Secretary Wilson at Washington by the next steamer.

Edwin Alku, an Hawaiian youth, was struck by one of the government dump carts at Fort and Green streets yesterday morning and one leg was broken and he was otherwise hurt. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital.

While the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh was on his way to his Judd street home recently he was accompanied to the very gate by two suspicious characters, but he left them so suddenly at his own home that he believes he escaped an assault.

"The Naked Truth," a journal on advertising published monthly in this city appeared yesterday under the editorship of Charles R. Frazier. It contains sixteen pages of matter devoted to the good that comes from judicious advertising.

The two Nahuku water leases which will be put up at auction contain an area of about 19,000 acres. The application was made by H. P. Baldwin for their sale, and the upset price has been placed at \$4000 and \$1,000 a year respectively.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Honolulu Stock yards company, held yesterday it was decided to pay 25 percent of the stock outstanding. When the real estate is sold it is probable that the shareholders will get back all they put in.

It is reported that the Pacific Heights Electric Railway Company has made overtures to S. T. Alexander looking to the extension of the electric rail way to Sugar Loaf asking that he take stock for the amount he intended to donate for the Tantalus road.

Miss Katherine Kelly, secretary to Secretary Cooper left yesterday on the Kinau for a well earned vacation, which she will spend with her sister, Mrs. J. T. Stacker at Oahu. This is Miss Kelly's first leave of absence for three years and she will stay for a month on Hawaii.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, who, as Exalted Ruler of the Elks, journeyed to the Grand Lodge last year yesterday received the jewel prize for the delegation who had traveled farthest to reach Milwaukee. The jewel is of gold, the Elk having ruby eyes, while a diamond rests beneath the horns.

## Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nausea and find Hood's Sarsaparilla invaluable," E. E. Hickman, W. Chester, Pa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills**

Strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu, H. L. King and Bethel Sta.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L. King.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

# VAGRANTS MUST GET TO WORK

## Cane Field or the Rock Pile in Sight.

PORTO RICANS who will not work on the plantations will be made to work on the roads. There will be from this time a rounding up of the vagrants who have been infesting the streets, and it will be simply a question of labor, free or confined. There must be work done by every man who lives in the city or else he will be sent to the quarries.

This condition is the result of a consideration of the many questions arising out of the influx of Porto Ricans into the city by the trustees of the Sugar Planters' Association at a meeting yesterday, and the results were communicated to Sheriff Brown last evening. As a result he issued orders before the close of the day that there should be corralled all the vagrant Porto Ricans and that those already on hand should be held to await consideration under the new deal which is to be given to the many street corner warmers and beer joint frequenters who will furnish the police with business during the next few days.

The High Sheriff was informed that there are plantations on the islands which will absorb 200 of the vagrant Porto Ricans, though it is known there will be trouble over the experiment. The members of the association have decided that some steps should be taken to relieve this city of the presence of the vagrant islanders, and they have found the means in the matter of a distribution of the supposed men among a great number of plantations. While the full list is not known, the following will do their share in caring for the Porto Ricans: Spreckelsville, Honokaa, Onomea, Olowalu, Union Mill, Lihue and several others. The plantations of Maui and Hawaii will take the majority of the men, who have been deserters, and so have found their way into the city. To make this possible and not conflict with the rule which debars the plantation hands from securing work on one plantation until they have had a discharge card from the one on which they last worked, that feature of the regulations was laid aside by the trustees in the case of the men covered by the present arrangement.

High Sheriff Brown is greatly pleased with the arrangement made and said last evening after describing it that he hoped to have the men here out of the city very soon. The grand roundup of the unemployed will begin this morning, and then will come the putting to work of the plans of the office to clear the city of such objectionable characters. In the cases of the men now in custody, their cases will be held over when they are called this morning, and the loafers will be given a chance to make good their allegations that they want to work, but cannot find anything to do. They will be given the opportunity of saving themselves from the reef, and if they do not take kindly to the plans which are being made for them they will have to break rock.

"We will have an interview with each of the men arrested," said the High Sheriff, last evening. "When they are brought in we will ascertain what they have to say as to being vagrants. Some of the men really have a good defense against a charge of vagrancy under our laws. They may have been honestly looking for work, and the proving of this would allow them to go free. We shall ask them if they want to work. If they say they do, well and good. We will furnish them with work on one of the plantations, any one they wish. Then they will be taken care of until the boat goes away. Should they say that they want work, but when they are given the chance to go to a plantation they should decline it that means go up stairs and stand trial for vagrancy, and the chance, too, of having to go to the stone pile for three months. That I believe will bring them to time."

"Of course there is another matter. In the event of our sending any men to a plantation, if they will not work they will be under the surveillance of the police, and they will find themselves very soon up against a charge of vagrancy there, and there will be little chance for them to prove that they are willing to work, when they have been sent away from the city, and then should refuse to take advantage of the places we find for them."

Members of the Planters' Association said last evening that they believed there would be no further difficulty with the laborers, as the arrangement would be such as to enable the Sheriff to send out of the city men who really wish to work, and to the reef for long terms those who came here for the purpose of living without doing any work."

### AGRICULTURISTS UNITE.

Technical Society Which Will Consider Work Being Done.

The men of this city working along agricultural lines met last evening at the office of the United States Experiment Station at the request of Mr. Jared G. Smith, to discuss some scheme whereby each man could come in touch with the different lines of work that are being carried on here. The result of the meeting was the formation of a technical society, which will meet every two weeks. The society is copied after the Agricultural Seminar at Washington, and will be conducted along similar lines.

# BERREY'S COMMERCIAL REPORT FOR TWO WEEKS

THE SEMI-MONTHLY report of Berrey's Commercial Agency, dealing with business in general during the past two weeks, is as follows:

### SALES FROM THE HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

5 Shares H. R. T. & L. Co., \$92.60.  
46 Shares H. R. T. & L. Co., \$90.00.  
8 Shares Hawa. Sugar, \$28.00.  
100 Shares Ewa, \$23.25.  
15 Shares Ewa, \$25.60.  
48 Shares Oahu, \$27.50.  
10 Shares Oahu, \$28.00.  
10 Shares Oahu, \$27.00.  
20 Shares Oahu, \$26.00.

### SALES OF HAWAIIAN STOCKS AND BONDS ON S. F. STOCK EXCHANGE.

120 Shares Paauhau, \$10.25.  
35 Shares Onomea S. Co., \$13.00.  
50 Shares Makaweli, \$26.50.  
25 Shares Makaweli, \$27.00.  
1000 Shares Hawa. C. & S. Co., \$97.75.  
8 Shares Hawa. C. & S. Co., \$94.00.  
30 Shares Honokaa S. C., \$10.00.  
120 Shares Hutchinson S. P. C., \$14.25.

### EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named—gold basis:

Pacific Coast, 30 cents per \$100.

Canada, 50 cents per \$100.

Atlantic Coast, 50 cents per \$100.

London, \$4.95 per pound Sterling.

London, sixty days, \$4.56 per pound Sterling.

France, 5.10 francs per dollar.

Frankfort, Germany, 24¢ per mark.

Auckland and Sydney, \$4.95 per pound Sterling.

Hongkong, 45 21-32 per Mexican dollar.

Amoy, 47¢ per Mexican dollar.

Singapore and Shanghai, 47¢ per Mexican dollar.

Yokohama, 50 per Jap. Yen.

Manila, Iloilo, P. I., 47¢ per Mexican dollar.

Hiroo, Kobe, Nagasaki, 50 per Jap. Yen.

### BUILDING PERMITS.

J. H. Craig, 1-story cottage, corner Pili-ko, 1204 Matlock ave., \$4,500.  
Hawaiian Carriage Mfg. Co., 1-story office, 422 So. Queen St.  
Yee Wo Chan, 1-story kitchen, 1028 Nuuanu street, \$175.  
H. C. Easton, stable, 704 Huatice St.  
Kumamoto, 1-story stable, 2440 Beretania St.  
N. K. Smythe, remodeling building, 1636 Punchbowl St.  
Yamamoto, addition to building, 1216 Beretania St.  
H. Hamada, addition to store, 422 Li-ihia St., \$155.  
Tong Kan, remodeling building, 33 King St., \$60.  
T. O. Kumara, building lanai on church building, Nuuanu and Kukui Sts., \$120.  
Iwahami & Co., erecting shed, makua side Hotel St.  
Yuen Sin Fat, 3-story wooden building, 1240 Beretania lane, \$1,200.

### arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

Early yesterday morning, W. T. Rawlins, who lives at the old Tivoli baths, at Waikiki, was awakened by the sound of some one trying to open the front door of his house. Immediately afterwards he heard footsteps crossing the lanai, and looking out he saw a man standing in the yard. When the intruder saw Rawlins he hid in some bushes.

Rawlins went and got a revolver and fired three shots at the man, who started to run just as soon as he saw the gun. He escaped, apparently unscathed. The supposed robber is said to have visited Seeley Shaw's place earlier in the night, but was frightened away by the dogs.

Mrs. C. B. Wood reported at the police station yesterday that a suspicious looking individual had been hanging around her place on Thurston avenue all the morning. She feared that he was there for no good purpose. High Sheriff Brown despatched an officer to investigate the matter.

The following cases were disposed of in the District Court yesterday:

M. H. Kauwe, adultery, \$30 and costs; Mrs. W. N. Manuel, adultery, \$15 and costs; eight Porto Ricans, vagrancy, January 17; Juan Goto, Raimon Rodriguez, Jesus Basqui, vagrancy, no prosed; Ah Sang, larceny, second degree, January 18; Kalani Hernandez, desertion, reconciled; Julia Guerrero, disobedience to parents, remanded and discharged; Ito, assault and battery on Kuma (w.), \$10 and costs, W. Johnson, J. Clark, O. H. Hauku, drunkenness, \$2 and costs; W. Jacobsen, drunkenness, bail forfeited, Ah Hong, receiving stolen goods, January 18; C. Bolte, assault and battery on Hoa Wa, January 17.

Yesterday's arrests included:

Ramon Hernandez, Isaiah Guzman, vagrancy, Copsa, truancy; Ontario Gouvela, larceny, second degree, Larsen, drunkenness; Julia Guerrero, disobedience to parents, and so the thing grows and the town is reported to be alive with criminals.

"I don't think that the Porto Rican has got quite enough in him to hold any one up. He gets hard up and hungry and approaching an individual, asks him for assistance. He is taken for a highwayman and his reputation suffers. The negro is undoubtedly a bad man, and will not hesitate to back up his demands with a gun, or to shoot when cornered. We have had a lot of them here, and have run a number of them to earth. Then, again, the beach combers and deserters from vessels are with us, and when hard up, do not hesitate to obtain money by whatever means presents itself to them. In my opinion, however, Honolulu is not more afflicted than other ports in this respect."

"I am afraid that judging from the present run on firearms, some one is going to get hurt soon, who is innocent of wrong doing. For instance, a drunken man may step from the sidewalk to half a back and being missed, taken for a robber, may get plunged into a ditch."

Several telephone messages were received at the police station last night with reference to night prowlers but investigation revealed nothing. Beside the regular officers, a number of specials were posted in the Makiki district, but up to a late hour last night nothing out of the way was reported.

About 9 o'clock last night a man was seen going down King street, near Thomas Square, carrying a rifle. On being questioned, he said that he had armed himself with a rifle because he did not want to run any risk of being

In the Supreme Court yesterday the following cases were argued and submitted. In the matter of the will of Nabinu Naioini, C. Brown, administrator, vs. the Equitable Life Assurance Company, and A. Schleif et al vs. Joe Clark et al. The court adjourned to Saturday morning.

J. Fernandez and wife to M. R. Ca- pote, patent 2228, Heneheneula, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration, \$2,200. Elise et al, by attorney, to E. Paawela, R. P. 2014, Kul, 2246P, R. P. 5339, Kul, 2246, Kahaluu, Koolau-poko, Oahu. Consideration, \$750.

E. Paawela to Jaa H. Boyd, Interest

# DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE

## Wahiawa Colony is Doing Much Work.

DIVERSIFIED agriculture as demonstrated at the Wahiawa settlement on this island, has passed

the experimental stages and the 1400 acres controlled by the association are now in a thriving condition, the products of temperate and torrid zones being raised thereon with equal facility. J. H. Townsend, until recently a member of the association, and now manager of the Townsend Undertaking Company, and who was one of the founders of the same, in answer to the argument that white men cannot work in the fields here, points to the white men of the colony who have for the past two years undertaken the task of producing upon the Wahiawa land the same products that are now being imported into the islands from California. He states however, that the climate of Wahiawa is peculiarly adapted for white men to work in, and that it is far better than that of Southern California, Arizona and Texas. The climate of Wahiawa was what appealed to the Southern Californiaans who form the association, and led them to do there what they had done in their former home. Furthermore, it is a colony where Americans do most of the labor, there being twenty-five families resident of the association lands, with a total population of eighty-five souls.

"There is one feature about Wahiawa which makes it important to American farmers," said Mr. Townsend yesterday. "We do not get there the glare of the sun as you do in Honolulu. Wahiawa is located at an elevation of about 900 feet above sea level, the Koolau mountains extending from the southeast corner to the northeast part of the island, and forming a wall 2500 feet high behind us. Over this come trade winds during the spring, summer and fall. As this wind sweeps down over this high elevation it is always cool and pleasant, and all through the summer fleecy clouds float over us from the Koolau to the Waianae mountains, giving us one of the most delightful climates in the world. These fleecy clouds prevent the sun from glaring down upon us as elsewhere, enabling us to do our work in the fields without being discommoded."

"The quality of the land is suitable for the growing of oranges, lemons, apricots, prunes, pears, mulberries and figs. One fig tree which I planted twelve months ago, which was then about one foot high, has now about twenty-three matured figs. Peach trees which we set out a year ago each have now as many as thirty peaches and of a pretty good size, although only half grown. These trees have had a better growth than I have seen in many parts of Southern California. All the varieties of vegetables that can be grown in California do especially well at Wahiawa. Cabbages, beets, turnips, carrots, sweet corn and tomatoes thrive. We can beat the world in the raising of tomatoes, many of them growing as large as saucers."

"The watermelons grown there have a rare rich taste, many people here telling us that they prefer them to those received from California. Last year there were ten acres given over to the raising of watermelons. That crop realized \$1160. They were sold to dealers in Honolulu as they lay on the ground. This was realized within four months from the time we planted them. Pineapples are now being largely grown. These realize about \$200 an acre. There was some difficulty last year about getting water for irrigation and the colonists had to depend upon rainfall. This year they have all the water they will need and are getting at about half the cost for pumping that others have to pay for it."

The transportation problem is one of the difficulties in the way of giving the colonists a better share of profits on the products they raise for market. At present they have to team the products seven miles to reach Waialua railroad station or ten miles to Pearl City station. They have high hopes that a railroad will some day cut through the Wahiawa property and come within a short distance of their lands, thus giving them a quicker outlet to Honolulu.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

January 9—William C. Achi and wife to Jose F. de Costa, lots 21 and 23, block 8, Kapiolani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$10,000.

January 10—W. Booth and wife to J. A. Buck, interest in grants 2104 and 1056, Waialua and Kamehameha, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$2,640.

Mary Barefe (widow) to P. F. R. an portion of grant 3434, Kahihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,500.

January 11—Thomas Metcalf by

Tr. et al, to H. Focke, one half of grant 852, one-half of grant 118, Mana, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,200.

Paul Neumann, by executor et al to Thomas Metcalf, by trustee one-fourth grant 852, one-fourth grant 118, Mana, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,200.

Paul Neumann, by executor et al to E. M. Ikaika, by trustee one-fourth grant 852, one-fourth of grant 118, Mana, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,200.

January 12—M. G. Augustinho and wife to J. Mendes, east half of lot 24, block 8, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$5.

J. Mendes and wife to M. G. Augustinho, west half of lot 24, block 8, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$5.

J. Fernandez and wife to M. R. Capote, patent 2228, Heneheneula, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration, \$2,200.

Elise et al, by attorney, to E. Paawela, R. P. 2014, Kul, 2246P, R. P. 5339, Kul, 2246, Kahaluu, Koolau-poko, Oahu. Consideration, \$750.

E. Paawela to Jaa H. Boyd, Interest

# All Run Down

## No Appetite, Weak, Discouraged.

Warm climates always debilitate the nervous system. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate, and you go about downhearted and depressed. All this may be quickly changed with proper treatment.

Mrs. C. Kennedy, of 26 Erskine St., North Melbourne, Victoria, sends us her photograph and this letter:

"I had lost my appetite, was very weak, and all run down. Nothing did me good, and I was discouraged. I then tried

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

and it brought me right up to my usual health and strength. And I want to add a word here about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has cured me of such hard coughs and colds that I feel I could not do without it. For family remedies I rely on that word, 'Ayer's.'

Keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. Take just enough to produce good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

**HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.**

**The Elgin**  
WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

**Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled  
and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

**"KING'S EVIL"**

Those old English Kings made history. Those old English Kings were fast livers. Those old English Kings got sick.

One disease became so common to them as to be called "King's evil"—a royal disease. It is now among us—the well known scrofula. Those old English Kings handed it down, spread it through the nations, and here it is.

Too bad Scott's Emulsion was not made in time for those Kings. Scott's Emulsion is a positive cure for King's evil—or scrofula. It heals the sores, adds strength and flesh and brings good health.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 499 Pearl street, New York.

**SHUTS DOWN  
ON WILDER****Contract is Made  
for Carrying  
Paiai.**

(From Thursday's daily.)

**A** ENORMOUS amount of business was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, matters which had been pending for nearly a month being cleared away. There were present President Sloggett, F. G. Smith, E. A. Mott-Smith, E. P. Dole, C. B. Cooper, W. L. Moore and Secretary Charlock.

One of the most important matters considered was the protest of the Wilder Steamship Co. against the action of the board in giving carrying contracts to other than that company, but the board ignored the protest by making a new contract with Young Bros.

In a letter to the Board of Health, President C. S. Wright says:

"We are advised that palai is being carried from accessible ports on the island of Molokai to Kalaupapa by vessels other than those belonging to this company. Under tender made for transportation for the leper settlement this service was included.

"We presume that we have not been given this business through an oversight, but we would respectfully request that we have an expression from the Board of Health in reference to this matter."

The old tenders and contracts were forthwith examined and it was decided that they did not give the Wilder Company an exclusive right to the business of the board. Dr. Sloggett stated that the service of the Wilder Company had been far from satisfactory, and Superintendent Reynolds added that the cost was far greater than by schooner, as the steamship company insisted on carrying the palai from Maui to Honolulu and from here to Molokai, at a cost of thirteen cents apiece. This, he said, was not only more costly, but the palai was spoilt by being kept in the hold and held in transit for such a long period. He said also that often the boats were not able to land on the windward side of Molokai, and the palai was left to spoil on the shores. Mr. Young appeared before the board and made an offer to carry the palai from Maui to Molokai at the same rate now paid the steamship company. He said that he had fifteen-ton boat fitted with gasoline engine, and could give satisfaction. The proposition was acceptable to the board, and a committee consisting of Dr. Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith and F. C. Smith, was appointed to make temporary arrangements. Young Brothers promise to be ready to start on the first trip Monday.

RECORDS ARE PUBLIC.

In response to a letter from George W. Smith, of Benson-Smith Co., asking that his bid for drugs be kept from his competitors, the board decided that all records of the department should be open to the public at all times. Mr. Smith suggested that his tender was now a contract, and therefore a matter of concern only to the Board of Health and himself. Mr. Dole took an entirely different view of the situation, stating that it was a public matter in which every taxpayer was interested, and the public had a right to all records of the department. He stated further that there was no favoritism shown in awarding the contracts, and the public should be made to see that there was nothing being concealed. Mr. Mott-Smith and Dr. Moore expressed the same views, and it was the unanimous opinion of the board that the bids should be always opened to the public, to either competitors, newspaper men or anyone else. The request of Mr. G. W. Smith was denied.

TO TRY TAROINA.

The board considered at some length reports upon the use of taroina in place of palai, and finally decided to lay in a small supply for the settlement. A representative of the Hobson Drug Company appeared and made an extremely low price upon the hour to the board, but it was the bid of Superintendent Reynolds that the price, however low, was higher than the one of palai obtained from dry trade. Besides that, the lepers did not take kindly to the innovation, and he did not believe it was acceptable to them.

It was finally decided to make a trial of a small order to have on hand in case of emergency, when the palai was short.

MORE REPORTS.

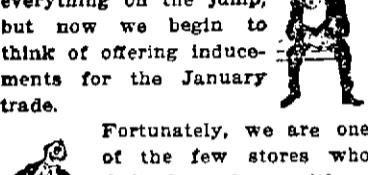
The report of Dr. Richard Oliver, residing at Molokai, for the month of December, showed that there had been fourteen deaths at the settlement during the month, twelve lepers, one kala and one infant. The epidemic of chicken pox has passed away. The epidemic of malarial fever and dysentery has also disappeared, there having been no new cases for several weeks, though a number of convalescents are still under treatment.

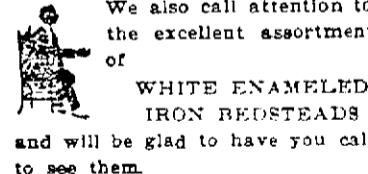
The report further showed that 231 patients were treated during the month. All were relieved, 196 cured.

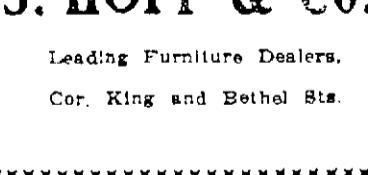
In the report of Dr. R. M. Maister, resident physician at the state asylum, he stated the total number of inmates to be 161, of which 124 were males and 37 females. During the month, 16 males and three females were received.

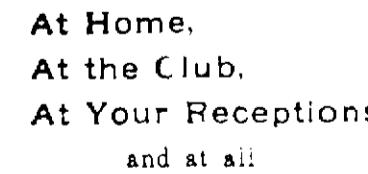
**Hartshorn Window Shades**

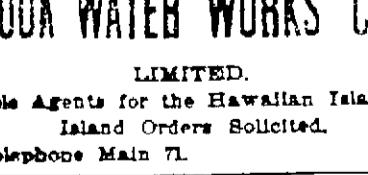
We will make them to order in any size or color.

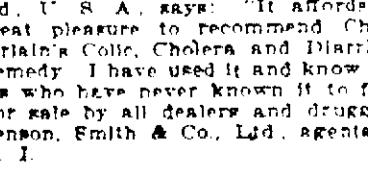




































































































































































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